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1927

Glad Guide

*Descriptive list of the
finest and most popular
varieties of Gladioli of
recent introduction
from the world's lead-
ing Hybridizers. ☺ ☺*



Grown By
The Foss Heaton Glad Gardens
Shannon City, Iowa

MEMBER AMERICAN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY
IOWA GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

SOME OF THE REASONS FOR THE RAPIDLY IN- CREASING POPULARITY OF THE GLADIOLUS



1. They are easy to raise.
2. They are practically free of insect enemies and diseases.
3. The bulbs are easy to keep over the winter.
4. They multiply rapidly, and are of moderate cost.
5. They are practically certain to bloom in most any soil or climate.
6. The florets are nicely arranged on strong spikes.
7. The spikes and florets are splendidly adapted for all floral purposes.
8. They keep exceptionally fine for a long time when cut.
9. There is no odor, disagreeable or otherwise.
10. The colors are the brightest among flowers.
11. There are endless variations of colors, hues, shades and blendings.
12. There is continually something new being added—new forms, new colors, new types, to keep our interest from lagging.
13. There is not any unsightly, or superfluous, foliage, nor shedding of petals.
14. The entire plant has a clean, healthy, peppy appearance.
15. Glads have a dignity and charm which make them unsurpassingly beautiful.

GLADIOLUS RATINGS

The American Gladiolus Society has divided all varieties of Gladioli into five types: Exhibition, Commercial, Primulinus Grandiflorus, Landscape and Garden, and Primulinus. The scale of points for rating Gladioli varies somewhat according to the type to which a particular variety belongs. Most varieties belong to more than one of these types. Therefore, when a variety is rated, the score should be accompanied by the specific purpose for which the rating is given.

The following is the Exhibition Scale as adopted by the Society:

Flower: color, 15; surface texture 5; size 12; form 5.

Spike: length of stem 5; florescence 10; number open 10; spacing of blooms 5; harmony 10; keeping quality 5; facing of blooms 8.

Field Points: foliage 3; vigor 4; productiveness 3.

Total points, 100.

Some of the above points are even further analyzed. For example, under "size" a floret 6 inches in diameter rates 10 points; 5½ inches, 9 points; 5 inches, 8 points; and so on. Under "length of stem" a spike 24 inches long rates 5 points; 20 inches long, 4 points; 17 inches long, 3 points; and so on. Under "florescence" 10 points are given for 20 buds on the main spike; 9 points for 18 buds; 8 points for 16 buds; and so on. Under "number open" 10 points are allowed for 10 open; 9 points for 9 open, and so on down to 1 point for 3 open.

For the other four types of Glads the point scale differs somewhat, depending on the extent to which certain qualities are emphasized. For example, in the Landscape Scale the individual flower gets only about one-half the number of points allotted in the other types, because for landscape purposes the emphasis is placed on the Glad's effectiveness out in the field or garden.

A "Book of Instructions", containing these different point scales, as well as rules for rating and definitions of terms, may be had from the Secretary of the Society. By the use of the above scales for rating Glads the Society is planning a new Symposium among its members.

The members of the Society during the summer of 1924 were given a list of about 150 varieties that were most widely known, and were asked to rate them, using a scale similar to the above, excepting that it was not worked out in quite so much detail. The results of this 1924 Symposium are given in this catalog for those varieties that were included.

Mr. Chas. E. F. Gersdorff, of Washington, D. C., whose exhibition ratings are also given in this catalog, is a generally recognized authority on the Gladiolus, whose findings on hundreds of varieties, particularly the newer introductions, are unusually valuable. Mr. Gersdorff grows them under test and judges them by a scale of points somewhat similar to the one adopted by the Society.

STANDARD SIZES FOR GRADING BULBS

No. 1, 1½ inch and up. No. 2, 1¼ inch to 1½ inch. No. 3, 1 inch to 1¼ inch. No. 4, ¾ inch to 1 inch. No. 5, ½ inch to ¾ inch. No. 6, ½ inch and under.

In this catalog L. means large bulbs, 1¼ inch and over; M. means medium size bulbs, between ¾ inch and 1¼ inch, or sizes No. 3 and No. 4, averaging about 1 inch; S. means small bulbs, under ¾ inch, or sizes No. 5 and No. 6. Bulblets that are priced by the dozen are selected.

BLOOMING DATES

For your convenience I have indicated by means of initials the approximate blooming season of each variety. E. means early; E. M. means Early Mid-Season; M. means Mid-Season; L. M. means Late Mid-Season; and L. means Late. These are followed by the approximate number of days, which were taken from plantings that were made after the season was well advanced. Of course, these figures will vary a little according to the season and the climate. And for

SUPERIOR GLADIOLI

early plantings about a week longer should be added in each case, especially if the early spring is rather cold.

The name of the originator is given in parentheses.

TERMS OF SALE

Prices in this catalog are for cash unless otherwise arranged. 25 percent of the amount of your order will hold the bulbs till March 1st. Balance before shipment or C. O. D.

All offers made subject to prior sale.

Every bulb is true to name and healthy.

No substitutions will be made in varieties or sizes without your consent.

5 percent discount for cash on all orders of \$25.00 or over.

All quotations prepaid. 6 at dozen rate, 25 at 100 rate.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS

If you will submit a list of your wants, perhaps we can agree on a price at a saving to you, and satisfactory to us both. If there is any variety in sizes and quantities not listed, write for it. I might have it. Correspondence is cordially invited.

ALL DELIVERY CHARGES PREPAID

WHITE

DR. ELKINS

(Kunderd) A. G. S. 86.8. E. M. 75 days.

A true sport of Mrs. Frank Pendleton. It has all the qualities and habits of growth of Pendleton, but the pink has changed to white, and the large throat blotch to a purple. No. 1: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. L.: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. Bulblets: 20c per doz.; 75c per 100. **ELF**

(Diener) A. G. S. 86.6. Gersdorff 87. L. M. 90 days.

A pure white with a large lemon blotch. Thick, sturdy spike with well placed, good sized florets. L.: 5c each; 50c per doz; \$3.00 per 100. M.: 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. S.: 75c per 100. Bulblets: 50c per 1000.

MARIE KUNDERD

(Kunderd) A. G. S. 88.1. Gersdorff 95. E. 65 days.

Exquisitely ruffled pure white, with a faint pink line in the throat. Easily the best white. Very early. Large florets, fine growing habits. No. 1: 12c each; \$1.20 per doz. L.: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. Bulblets: 20c per doz.

RUFFOLACE

(Kemp) Gersdorff 92. M. 85 days.

A nice white, the petals having notched, or laciniated edges. A new type. Bulblets: \$1.00 each.

TIFFANY

(Brown) Gersdorff 96. M. 80 days.

A highly rated new white. Large florets, very strong grower, the creamy throat adding to its attractiveness. M.: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. S.: 8c each; 75c per doz. Bulblets: 30c per doz.

WHITE WONDER

(Kemp) A. G. S. 84.1. Gersdorff 90. L. M. 90 days.

Strong growing white, sometimes faintly tinted pink. Many open. No. 1: 8c each; 75c per doz. L.: 6c each; 60c per doz. S.: 25c per doz. Bulblets: 20c per 100.

YELLOW

CLEOPATRA

(Bill) Gersdorff 98. M. 85 days.

A giant yellow of a rich shade, having almost a bronze tinge. Strong growth and heavy foliage, reminding one of a yellow Canna, the flowers being closely arranged. No. 1: \$1.00 each. L.: 75c each.

THE FOSS HEATON GLAD GARDENS, SHANNON CITY, IOWA

GOLD

(Decorah) A. G. S. 89.0. Gersdorff 92. M. 80 days.

A strong growing light yellow, that does not fade, and never shows the greenish cast so common in most yellows. Large number of florets out at one time. No. 1: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. L.: 12c each; \$1.20 per doz. Bulblets: 15c per doz.

GOLDEN BUTTERFLY

(Kunderd) A. G. S. 82.8. E. M. 70 days.

Flowers resemble giant golden butterflies perched along the tail graceful stems, that are sometimes bent. They are extremely large, and of a pure light golden yellow. Primulinus Hybrid. No. 1: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. L.: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. M.: 8c each; 75c per doz. S.: 40c per doz. Bulblets: 25c per 100.

GOLDEN FRILLS

(Kunderd) M. 80 days.

A lively Daffodil yellow Primulinus Hybrid that is beautifully ruffled. A red feather on lower petals. Very clear, beautiful color. Wide open florets, the petals curving backwards. L.: \$5.00 each. Bulblets: 40c each; \$4.00 per doz.

GOLDEN MEASURE

(Kelway) A. G. S. 90.1. Gersdorff 96. M. 85 days.

A very strong, tall-growing, light yellow. Rates very high. No. 1: 8c each; 75c per doz.; \$6.00 per 100. L.: 6c each; 60c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100. Bulblets: 20c per 100.

K'S YELLOW WONDER

(Kunderd) M. 85 days.

A strong growing light yellow, with deeper yellow on lower petals. Color is very clear. Flower is broad and well expanded. L.: \$5.00 each. M.: \$2.50 each. S.: \$2.00 each. Bulblets: 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

NORMA TALMADGE

(Decorah) Gersdorff 93. M. 85 days.

A fine light yellow, really a glorified "Gold." A prize winner at the Des Moines shows. No. 1: 50c each.

SOUVENIR

(Jonkheer) A. G. S. 87.1. Gersdorff 92. E. 65 days.

A deep Daffodil yellow Primulinus Hybrid, with no markings. Very early, and a fine cut flower. No. 1: 7c each; 70c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100. L.: 6c each; 60c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100. M.: 30c per doz.; \$2.25 per 100. S.: \$1.25 per 100. Bulblets: 20c per 100; \$1.00 per 1000.

YELLOW GLORY

(Kunderd) L. M. 90 days.

A strongly ruffled yellow, with a small red line in the throat. Tall growing, with the usual habits of the "Glory" strain, except that it is not very prolific. No. 1: 50c each.

SALMON

EVELYN KIRTLAND

(Austin) A. G. S. 88.2. Gersdorff 95. L. M. 90 days.

A very tall, melting rosy pink. An old variety, but still ranks among the best. Large florets, widely expanded and correctly arranged. L.: 5c each; 40c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100. M.: 20c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100. S.: 50c per 100. Bulblets: 50c per 1000.

GLORIANA

(Betscher) Gersdorff 91. E. M. 75 days.

A sensationaly beautiful Primulinus Hybrid. A delightful blending of light salmon and buff, with a very artistic arrangement of the petals. A Super-Prim. S.: \$1.00 each. Bulblets: 25c each.

J. A. CARBONE

(Diener) Gersdorff 96. L. M. 90 days.

SUPERIOR GLADIOLI

A bright orange-salmon that stands up well in the heat. A delightful color. No. 1: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. L.: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. M.: 8c each; 75c per doz. Bulblets: 35c per 100; \$3.00 per 1000.

JEWELL

(Zeestraten) A. G. S. 89.8. Gersdorff 92. M. 80 days.

A tall growing Primulinus Hybrid. Color is a light salmon, with a large, bright yellow blotch on lower petals. Beautiful in a large bouquet. No. 1: 6c each; 60c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100. L.: 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100. M.: 30c per doz. Bulblets: 50c per 1000.

LOS ANGELES

(Houdyshell) Gersdorff 96. M. 85 days.

A rich, melting shade of salmon-flesh pink, with a darker throat. A remarkably strong grower, a single bulb sending up several strong spikes that are always straight. No. 1: 40c each; \$4.00 per doz. L.: 30c each; \$3.00 per doz. M.: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz. Bulblets: 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

MARSHALL FOCH

(Kunderd) A. G. S. 88.6. Gersdorff 96. L. M. 90 days.

A giant plant and strong grower. A flat, wide-open, broad-faced flower, that has an arrangement of petals sometimes slightly resembling a huge rosette. Color is a geranium pink with deeper markings. Greatly admired. No. 1: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. L.: 8c each; 75c per doz. M.: 6c each; 60c per doz.; \$4.25 per 100. S.: 30c per doz.; \$2.25 per 100. Bulblets: 25c per 100.

MRS. H. E. BOTHIN

(Diener) A. G. S. 88.4. Gersdorff 92. L. 100 days.

One of Diener's finest. A pleasing light salmon pink on a white ground, with a beautiful scarlet blotch on lower petals. Nicely ruffled. Has great keeping qualities, and will make a fine florist's flower. Late bloomer. No. 1: 6c each; 60c per doz. L.: 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100. M.: 40c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100. S.: 20c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100. Bulblets: 20c per 100; \$1.00 per 1000.

POLA NEGRI

(Diener) Gersdorff 96. L. 95 days.

Apricot, with creamy throat, and blending to salmon on outer edges of petals. Very prolific. M.: 5c each; 50c per doz. S.: 20c per doz. Bulblets: 20c per 100.

SHEILA

(Coleman) A. G. S. 87.1. Gersdorff 91. E. M. 75 days.

Very large, early, tall-growing bright salmon, blending to a rich creamy throat. The nearest to a true salmon color. In great demand. No. 1: 7c each; 70c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100. L.: 6c each; 60c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100. M.: 30c per doz.; \$2.25 per 100. S.: \$1.25 per 100. Bulblets: 20c per 100; \$1.25 per 1000.

ORANGE

ALICE TIPLADY

(Kunderd) A. G. S. 86.6. Gersdorff 91. M. 85 days.

A very popular Primulinus Hybrid. Color is a bright orange saffron. No. 1: 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100. L.: 40c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100. M.: \$1.20 per 100. S.: 75c per 100. Bulblets: 75c per 1000.

ALLEN V. BUNCE

(Bill) Gersdorff 94. E. M. 70 days.

A tall-growing Primulinus Hybrid. The bulbs send up several tall spikes, each with two or three side branches that often bloom along with the main spike, forming a spray. The color is a rich yellow, shading to orange, with a small red feather on lower petals. A Super-Glad. No. 1: \$1.00 each. L.: 75c each. Bulblets: 50c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

THE FOSS HEATON GLAD GARDENS, SHANNON CITY, IOWA

MRS. J. C. GROSSMAN

(Grossman) Gersdorff 96. M. 80 days.

A Glad that deserves more publicity. A Primulinus Hybrid of a rich glowing orange-salmon, and fine habits. L.: 20c each. M.: 10c each. S.: 5c each. Bulblets: 50c per 100.

RED

CARDINAL PRINCE

(Kunderd) M. 80 days.

A self-colored, bright Cardinal red. A very tall, strong grower, massive spike, and many large florets out at one time. Extremely brilliant out in the field. No. 1: \$1.00 each. L.: 75c each. Bulblets: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

CAROLINE ESBERG

(Diener) M. 85 days.

A clear, vivid red that does not fade. Good sized flowers on a fine spike. L.: 50c each. M.: 25c each.

CRIMSON GLOW

(Betscher) A. G. S. 87.1. Gersdorff 96. M. 85 days.

A large, wide-open, deep crimson flower, and a strong grower. In great demand. No. 1: 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100. L.: 40c per doz.; \$2.25 per 100. M.: 20c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. Bulblets: 50c per 1000.

DR. F. E. BENNETT

(Diener) A. G. S. 91.7. Gersdorff 98. M. 85 days.

Brilliant, dazzling scarlet. One of the finest flowers in existence. The spike is very tall, always straight, with a large number of giant florets out at one time, correctly placed. Has every quality a Glad should have. Certainly a Super-Glad. 4th place in the Symposium. No. 1: 40c each; \$4.00 per doz. L.: 35c each; \$3.25 per doz. M.: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$20.00 per 100. S.: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100. Bulblets: 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

PFITZER'S TRIUMPH

(Pfizer) Gersdorff 98. L. M. 90 days.

From Germany, and the finest Glad that ever came over from Europe. Enormous, wide-open scarlet, with a blotch of a deeper scarlet on lower petals. A sensational introduction. Can spare a few L. bulbs at \$7.00 each.

RED FIRE

(Kunderd) Gersdorff 94. M. 80 days.

A pure self-colored bright red, very showy. Many florets open. No. 1: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. L.: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. M.: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. S.: 5c each; 50c per doz. Bulblets: 15c per doz.; 60c per 100.

ROBT. J. KUNDERD

(Kunderd) A. G. S. 90.7. Gersdorff 90. L. M. 90 days.

A rich velvety deep scarlet. Strong spike and large flowers. Seventh place in the Symposium. M.: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. S.: 8c. each; 75c per doz. Bulblets: 20c per doz.; 75c per 100.

SCARLET WONDER

(Cowee) Gersdorff 97. L. M. 90 days.

A very large red. Immense satiny red florets on a sturdy spike. No. 1: 12c each; \$1.20 per doz. L.: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. M.: 7c each; 70c per doz. S.: 40c per doz. Bulblets: 20c per doz.; 75c per 100.

SUPERBA

(Coleman) Gersdorff 97. M. 80 days.

A very pleasing light red. Sometimes the spikes will kink. Immense florets. No. 1: 30c each. L.: 25c each. S.: 10c each. Bulblets: 20c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

SUPERIOR GLADIOLI

DARK RED

ARABIA

(Hinkle) Gersdorff 94. M. 80 days.

The "black Glad." Of course, not completely black, but a very dark red. The buds are perfectly black, and there is a black shading over the entire flower, a black throat, and black flecks, and the flower appears black at a distance. The petals appear just like velvet, glistening in the sun, of a glossy texture seldom equaled among Glads. A strong grower, tall sturdy spike, with large, well-shaped blooms correctly placed. A masterpiece. No. 1: \$1.00 each. L: 75c each.

DIENER'S AMERICAN BEAUTY

(Diener) A. G. S. 87.3. Gersdorff 94. M. 85 days.

Almost the entire spike in bloom at one time. Color is American Beauty red, with a creamy blotch. In great demand. No. 1: 12c each; \$1.20 per doz. L: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. M: 6c each; 60c per doz. S.: 30c per doz. Bulblets: 25c per 100.

DR. NELSON SHOOK

(Kunderd) M. 85 days.

A tall growing, massive flower. Color is a bright shade of magenta, or American Beauty rose, deeper in throat. No. 1: \$1.00 each. L: 75c each. Bulblets: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

JOHN T. PIRIE

(Kunderd) M. 80 days.

A peculiar Glad. Color is a mahogany brown, with a diamond-shaped bright red blotch, bordered cream, on lower petals, that lights up the flower. No. 1: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz. L: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. M.: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. S.: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. Bulblets: 20c per doz.; 75c per 100.

PURPLE GLORY

(Kunderd) A. G. S. 90.3. Gersdorff 97. M. 80 days.

Ninth place in the Symposium. The "King of Glads." Heavily ruffled giant flower of a dark red color, often with black flecks, and sometimes showing a purplish tinge. A fine flower, and a very strong grower. No. 1: 12c each; \$1.20 per doz. L: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. M.: 6c each; 60c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100. S.: 30c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100. Bulblets: 30c per 100.

TARO

(Kunderd) E. M. 75 days.

An early, strong growing American Beauty rose colored Glad, of a deep shade. Fine. No. 1: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. L.: 8c each; 75c per doz. M.: 6c each; 60c per doz. S.: 30c per doz. Bulblets: 30c per 100.

BLUE

GERALDINE FARRAR

(Diener) A. G. S. 87.8. Gersdorff 98. M. 85 days.

The best, so far, of the so-called blue Glads. According to the color chart it is a pale lavender violet. A strong grower, unlike most blues. In great demand. M.: \$2.50 each. S.: \$1.50 each.

VEILCHENBLAU

(Pfitzer) Gersdorff 91. M. 85 days.

A fine blue from Europe. Darker than Geraldine Farrar, and has purplish markings. One of the very few good blues. L.: \$1.00 each. Bulblets: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

PURPLE

ANNA EBERIUS

(Diener) A. G. S. 87.9. Gersdorff 96. M. 85 days.

One of the finest Glads ever named. Has everything a Glad should have. Color is a bright purple, uniform and clear, with a blotch of a slightly different color on lower petals. No. 1: 6c each; 60c per doz.; \$3.75 per 100. L: 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

THE FOSS HEATON GLAD GARDENS, SHANNON CITY, IOWA

M.: 25c per doz.; \$1.75 per 100. S.: 75c per 100. Bulblets: 15c per 100; 75c per 1000.

DUCHESSE OF YORK

(Velthuys) Gersdorff 94. M. 85 days.

Large blue-purple flowers on a tall slender spike, many open. Fluted petals. M.: 6c each; 60c per doz.; \$4.75 per 100. S.: 40c per doz.; \$2.75 per 100. Bulblets: 20c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

HENRY FORD

(Diener) A. G. S. 86.5. Gersdorff 96. M. 85 days.

Slightly brighter shade of purple than Anna Eberius, and more florets open at one time. Florets very large, and arranged around the spike. No. 1: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz. L.: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. M.: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. S.: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. Bulblets: 20c per doz.; 75c per 100.

HERADA

(Austin) A. G. S. 86.7. Gersdorff 97. L. M. 90 days.

Deep phlox color, or sometimes called mauve. Large florets. In big demand as a cut flower. No. 1: 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$2.25 per 100. L.: 40c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100. M.: 20c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100. S.: 50c per 100. Bulblets: 50c per 1000.

PURPLE PERFECTION

(Holland) M. 85 days.

A good purple self-color from Holland, almost a dahlia purple. Many florets out at one time on a tall spike. No. 1: 50c each; \$5.00 per doz. L.: 40c each; \$4.00 per doz.

PURPLE QUEEN

(Kunderd) M. 85 days.

A fine rich purple, shading lighter towards center of flower. Large flower, strong spike, and a splendid grower. Bulblets: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

VIOLET GLORY

(Kunderd) Gersdorff 91. E. M. 70 days.

Early, self-colored deep violet, slightly ruffled. Always in demand. No. 1: 8c each; 75c per doz. L.: 6c each; 60c per doz. Bulblets: 40c per 100.

LAVENDER

CAPT. BOYNTON

(Boynton) Gersdorff 94. E. M. 75 days.

Very tall, with large, wide-open flowers on a slender spike. A white, well-brushed with a bluish lavender, with a maroon blotch. No. 1: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz. L.: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. M.: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. S.: 5c each; 50c per doz. Bulblets: 20c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

LOUISE

(Wright) A. G. S. 85.1. Gersdorff 94. M. 85 days.

A bright blue lavender. A very large flowered Glad, and very attractive. No. 1: 6c each; 60c per doz. L.: 5c each; 50c per doz. Bulblets: 20c per 100; \$1.00 per 1000.

MINUET

(Coleman) Gersdorff 98. M. 80 days.

One of the very finest of the world's finest Glads. A very clear, sparkling lavender, of very large size and strong growth. L. bulbs \$7.00 each.

MONA LISA

(Kunderd) Gersdorff 93. L. M. 90 days.

A large ruffled flower of a pale lavender color. L.: 5c each; 50c per doz. M.: 30c per doz. Bulblets: 20c per 100.

MRS. F. C. PETERS

(Fischer) A. G. S. 91.5. Gersdorff 96. L. 95 days.

Sixth place in the Symposium. One of the finest of all Glads.

SUPERIOR GLADIOLI

Very tall spike with many beautiful florets of a lovely rose-lilac, with a wonderful blotch on a lower petal that usually appears but once on each flower. As beautiful as an orchid. No. 1: 12c each; \$1.20 per doz. L.: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. M.: 6c each; 60c per doz. S.: 30c per doz. Bulblets: 40c per 100.

ROSEMARY

(Bales) E. M. 75 days.

An unusual Glad. A Primulinus Hybrid of a lavender color, which is confined to fine lines on a white ground, extending entirely through the petals, so that the back of the petal is the same as the face. Very attractive. No. 1: \$1.00 each. L.: 75c each. Bulblets: 50c per doz.

SWEET LAVENDER

(Coleman) A. G. S. 86.6. Gersdorff 91. E. M. 70 days.

A brightly blotched flower, with a pleasing lavender shading over a white ground. Very large and very early. No. 1: 7c each; 70c per doz. L.: 6c each; 60c per doz. M.: 40c per doz. S.: 20c per doz. Bulblets: 25c per 100.

ROSE

E. J. SHAYLOR

(Kunderd) A. G. S. 88.4. Gersdorff 92. E. M. 75 days.

Early, with tall spike always straight. Color a vivid deep rose, beautifully ruffled. No. 1: 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.75 per 100. L.: 40c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100. M.: \$2.00 per 100. S.: \$1.00 per 100. Bulblets: 20c per 100; \$1.00 per 1000.

ROSE ASH

(Diener) A. G. S. 84.4. Gersdorff 97. L. 95 days.

A peculiar old rose, or "ashes of roses" color, with a creamy blotch. Very decorative where rich colors predominate. No. 1: 6c each; 60c per doz.; \$3.75 per 100. L.: 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100. M.: 30c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100. S.: \$1.00 per 100. Bulblets: 20c per 100; \$1.00 per 1000.

ROSE GLORY

(Kunderd) A. G. S. 83.6. Gersdorff 91. M. 85 days.

A ruffled beauty of the purest rose pink color. Flowers are large and wide open. No. 1: 6c each; 60c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100. L.: 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100. M.: 35c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100. Bulblets: 20c per 100; \$1.00 per 1000.

SWEET ROSE

(Kunderd) M. 80 days.

A very large, wide-open flower of a dark rose color, with a large blotch of a deeper rose. The petal edges all curl back slightly, the broad face of the flower having a wide-open appearance. Exceedingly attractive, and one of the very finest. No. 1: 50c each; \$5.00 per doz. L.: 40c each; \$4.00 per doz. M.: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz. S.: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. Bulblets: 35c per doz.

LIGHT PINK

AVALON

(Kunderd) M. 85 days.

An intensely ruffled Glad. Faintly blushed white, with an extremely beautiful throat. Remarkably good keeper as a cut flower. No. 1: 8c each; 75c per doz. L.: 6c each; 60c per doz. Bulblets: 20c per 100; \$1.25 per 1000.

ELIZABETH TABOR

(Hinkle) A. G. S. 86.4. Gersdorff 88. E. 50 days.

The earliest of all Glads. Will often bloom in a month and a half. Resembles Mrs. Frank Pendleton in color. Very tall spike, wide open florets. No. 1: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. L.: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. S.: 5c each; 50c per doz. Bulblets: 40c per 100.

GIANT NYMPH

(Coleman) A. G. S. 91.2. Gersdorff 94. M. 85 days.

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Seventh place in the Symposium. A giant in flower and spike. A very pleasing light cream pink, with creamy throat. A Super-Glad. No. 1: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. L.: 12c each; \$1.20 per doz. M.: 8c each; 75c per doz. Bulblets: 15c per doz.; 75c per 100.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH

(Grullemans) A. G. S. 85.3. Gersdorff 95. E. 65 days.

The florists are now using this Glad by the million. The finest pink of the Primulinus type. A delicate blush pink. The dainty, beautiful florets are arranged on slender, wiry stems with a gracefulness seldom equaled in a Gladiolus. A profuse bloomer. No. 1: 5c each; 40c per doz.; \$1.75 per 100. L.: \$1.50 per 100. M.: 75c per 100. S.: 50c per 100. Bulblets: 50c per 1000.

MAURICE FULD

(Gage) Gersdorff 95. M. 85 days.

A fine new pink Glad of giant size. Salmon markings. Shows a refinement in coloring seldom found among Glads. S.: 35c each.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON

(Kunderd) A. G. S. 87.6. Gersdorff 92. L. 95 days.

A beautiful flower and one of Kunderd's best. Color is a beautiful pink on a white ground, with a large bright red blotch on the lower petals. Mr. Kunderd has estimated that sales of the bulbs have passed the million dollar mark. No. 1: 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$2.25 per 100. L.: 40c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100. M.: 20c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100. S.: 50c per 100. Bulblets: 50c per 1000.

MR. W. H. PHIPPS

(Diener) A. G. S. 93.6. Gersdorff 96. L. 100 days.

First place in the Symposium. Rich, mellow flesh pink. Enormous flowers on a strong spike, often 15 or 20 out at one time from large bulbs. M.: 50c each; \$5.00 per doz. S.: 35c each; \$3.50 per doz. Bulblets: 35c per doz.; \$1.75 per 100.

RICHARD DIENER

(Diener) A. G. S. 92.0. Gersdorff 98. L. M. 90 days.

Second place in the Symposium. Named by Mr. Diener for himself. A clear live pink with creamy throat. Many open florets on a strong stem. Deserves the high rating. No. 1: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. L.: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. M.: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. S.: 6c each; 60c per doz. Bulblets: 15c per doz.; 50c per 100.

RITA BECK

(Fischer) M. 85 days.

A new light pink of great promise. Flowers are of great size and splendid substance. Bulblets: \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

DARK PINK

CRINKLES

(Kunderd) Gersdorff 94. L. M. 90 days.

Extremely ruffled, almost crinkled. Large number of florets at one time on a sturdy spike. Color is a light peach blossom red, uniform and clear. A remarkable flower. No. 1: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz. L.: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. Bulblets: 20c per doz.

HIGHLAND LADDIE

(Kunderd) L. M. 90 days.

A very large flower. An extremely attractive deep pink on a white ground. No. 1: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz. L.: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. Bulblets: 20c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

INDIAN MAID

(Kunderd) A. G. S. 81.0. L. M. 90 days.

A peach blossom pink Primulinus Hybrid. Strong grower, tall straight spike. No. 1: 8c each; 75c per doz. L.: 6c each; 60c per doz. S.: 25c per doz. Bulblets: 25c per 100.

MRS. LEON DOUGLAS

(Diener) A. G. S. 88.8. Gersdorff 95. L. M. 90 days.

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Probably the largest Glad. The tall spike is heavily loaded with massive flowers of a rich begonia pink shading to a lighter throat, often flaked darker. No. 1: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. L.: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. Bulblets: 50c per 100.

MRS. L. S. SCHWEPPPE

(Kunderd) M. 85 days.

A strong growing Glad, and very attractive. Color is a rich peach blossom pink. No. 1: 30c each; \$3.00 per doz. L.: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz. M.: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. S.: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. Bulblets: 40c per doz; \$2.50 per 100.

CREAM AND PINK

A. B. KUNDERD

(Kunderd) A. G. S. 86.4. Gersdorff 86. L. M. 90 days.

Heavily ruffled cream and pink, with a red feather on yellow lip. Beautiful. L.: 6c each; 60c per doz. M.: 40c per doz. S.: 25c per doz. Bulblets: 40c per 100.

BREAK O' DAY

(Bill) Gersdorff 95. E. 65 days.

Very large, broadly expanded flower, of a light La France pink and creamy center. Very early, and vigorous. No. 1: \$4.00 each. L.: \$3.00 each. M.: \$2.00 each. S.: \$1.00 each. Bulblets: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz; \$10.00 per 100.

GIANT MYRTLE

(Kunderd) A. G. S. 89.0. M. 85 days.

A very dainty and beautiful Glad. Large flowers of a delicate arbutus pink, with a cream and white center. In great demand on account of its beautiful color. No. 1: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. L.: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. M.: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. S.: 5c each; 50c per doz. Bulblets: 50c per 100.

TWILIGHT

(Kunderd) A. G. S. 80.3. M. 85 days.

One of the finest flowers ever originated. A wonderful blending of pink and creamy yellow. Many fine ruffled florets on a sturdy spike. No. 1: 12c each; \$1.20 per doz. L.: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. M.: 6c each; 60c per doz. S.: 30c per doz. Bulblets: 40c per 100.

TOO PARTICULAR

Some of my friends accuse me of being over-particular in my choice of varieties. A glance at the long list of the ones I have discarded in the last few years would seem to bear this out. However, my aim is to grow only the best of the various colors and types. And in determining what are the best varieties I endeavor to get the opinions of as many good judges of Glads as possible.

And I take a little pride in saying that price does not enter into the matter. When I am throwing bulbs over the fence, I believe I can throw a dollar bulb about the farthest of any. And I think I have learned one important lesson in this connection, and that is the fact that the spreading of much printer's ink in advertising some new variety is not always a guarantee of its excellence. Some of the older varieties are still the best of their particular color or type, and I am wary for a while when some one claims an improvement. But when a newer variety clearly supersedes an older one, the older one should be discarded. When a "Le Marechal Foch" arrives, an "America" should go, because the average amateur garden does not have space for both.

I try to keep in mind not to let my personal preferences have too much weight. Tastes differ with different people. I would not presume to choose the other fellow's best girl for him.

GRASS WIDOW GLADS

Do we get tired of the older varieties? Even if a variety does rate high, and in spite of that fact, there are only two things that keep it from slipping off into oblivion. One of these is the continued

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and evergrowing need of the florists. The other is the fact that there are constant and numerous additions to the ranks of our amateurs who are unacquainted with this particular variety. With the few exceptions which are needed to prove the rule, it is true that most Glad lovers are continually seeking the newer ones, forgetting the older ones in their zeal. Of course, there is the usual apology that the new variety is a slight improvement over some older one, or that the color is of a different shade, although it seems that these distinctions are very slight, almost imaginary, in many cases. Most any divorce court judge will tell you that it is the lure of the new that leads to many divorces. My plea is for the grass widows among Glads.

Some originators are accused of introducing new varieties that too closely resemble older, established ones. Let us not censure them too much. Perhaps their psychology is correct, at that.

COLOR

There are certain qualities we are all pretty well agreed a Glad should possess, aside from color. Of the fifteen or more points in the official scale for rating Glads, as adopted by the American Gladiolus Society, there can be but little difference of opinion as to the proper rating of any particular variety on all except color. Size, texture, form, length of stem, number of blooms open, and so forth, are chiefly matters of observation rather than of opinion. Given two Glads of identical color, their relative values would be the sums of these other points.

But color is the whole excuse for a flower. About the only thing we want in any flower is color, unless it is perfume. All these other points are merely means by which we obtain our color in forms most convenient for our enjoyment. It is even Nature's main excuse for a flower, the color to attract the bees and butterflies in her scheme for the preservation of the species. In this scale of points I would like to have color placed in a different category, leaving the other points to determine a Glad's relative value, simply because color is largely a controversial matter with most flower lovers. About the only thing most of us are agreed on is that there should be no muddiness or inharmonious color combinations.

In the scales of points for rating Glads, as adopted by the Society, color is allotted as low as 5 percent, and never higher than 15 percent. These few points should be distributed among the other scales, leaving color out entirely, or replacing it by some such term as "Clearness of color." The criticisms of certain ratings as being too high, leaving but little room for recognition of improvements, would then lose their force. And the matter of the relative importance among a number of perfect, or near-perfect, Glads would then be strictly a matter of the popularity of the various colors, or color combinations.

WHY RATE GLADS

To some people statistics are a bore and a vexation. And when it is proposed to use such methods on something so evanescent and intangible as the beauty and refinement of a lovely flower, these people openly rebel. There are also many people who object to having any such mathematical restrictions placed on matters of pure enjoyment and artistic appreciation, which cannot be measured by yard-stick or compass. These people all claim the right to arrive at their own conclusions regarding the beauty of any particular flower.

In my humble judgment these perfectly honest objections could be met satisfactorily by taking the matter of color out of the rating scales. The thing that should be subjected to measurement is the effectiveness of the plant itself in all its aspects in its presenting to us of this beauty. Surely no one could object to our measuring this. A beautiful picture in an ugly frame is the thing the scale maker is endeavoring to avoid.

A practical reason for rating Glads is the fact that the average

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amateur flower lover, whose growing space and leisure hours are limited, is very seldom able from personal observation to make up his list of varieties to grow, but must depend on his reading of the descriptions. We all wish to grow only the best of the various colors and types. Why waste valuable space and time on inferior varieties? Anything is useful that points the way to better things. Among the hundreds of new varieties that are being introduced there must be some semblance of order. If a super-glad is discovered its general introduction and dissemination should be facilitated as much as possible.

WHEN TO PLANT

A light frost will not damage the leaves. Therefore Glads may be planted as early in the spring as the ground can be worked satisfactorily, provided there is no danger of freezing down to the bulbs. The planting may be continued at intervals until the latter part of June and even into July for the early varieties.

Varieties differ greatly in the length of time from planting to blooming. Elizabeth Tabor and Maiden's Blush require only 45 to 50 days, while Mr. W. H. Phipps and Indian Summer require more than twice that much time.

To prolong the blooming season, you may plant at intervals of about two weeks. If this is inconvenient, another method is to plant the different sizes all at the same time. The large bulbs bloom first, and the half sizes somewhat later, and so on down to the smallest sizes, with the bulblets the last of all, in those varieties in which the bulblets bloom, thus extending the blooming season uniformly from July till frost.

June plantings are pushed along much more rapidly than the early spring plantings, because the weather is much warmer for the bulk of the growing season. The character of the weather also has considerable effect on the length of the growing season.

GLADS ARE SUN-WORSHIPERS

Glads like the wide, open spaces. Give them elbow room and breathing space. So many people plant their Glads along the side of buildings and board fences and in the partial shade of trees, and at blooming time give the catalog man "Hail Columbia." In particular, do not plant Glads near trees. Plant them where they will get the full sunlight the whole day. If you have a garden, you always plant your sweet corn out there in the open, away from things, if you want it to do well. Of all cultivated plants corn comes the nearest to being identical to Glads in its growing habits and requirements. They both require a hot season and a rich, well drained soil, with moderate moisture, to be at their best.

BULBS SINGLE FILE

Most growers plant their bulbs in rows, and single file in the rows, and sprinkle the bulblets in narrow trenches. This makes for convenience in cultivating and weeding, as well as digging. Mass planting is "mess" planting, especially at digging time. Rows may be from one foot to three feet apart, depending on your means of cultivating. Large bulbs may almost touch each other in the trench, and the smaller bulbs and bulblets spaced so that they will almost touch each other at the end of the season's growth.

DEEP OR SHALLOW

Glads should always be planted deep enough to be sure of getting whatever moisture there is. There is, perhaps, a greater increase of bulblets from bulbs that are planted as shallow as the character of the soil will permit. This applies to small bulbs and bulblets chiefly, because there is little or no increase from large bulbs, and hence is of chief interest to the commercial grower. The labor of planting and harvesting is also easier. Large bulbs should be planted at least 5 inches deep, so that the spike will not fall over at blooming time. Hence, plant deep for the flower and shallow for the increase.

GLADS ARE NEVER FUSSY

Give them a reasonable amount of care, as you would your corn or cabbage. They ask no more, nor is it fair to give them less. Anybody can raise onions, and the same is true of Glads. They will bloom under very adverse conditions, although of course they will respond to care like anything else, and in addition will seem to be grateful for it.

WASTED SWEETNESS

"Full many a Glad has bloomed to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air" out there in the garden. Flowers are made to look at and to enjoy. Most of us can spare but a moment for this if we have to go out into the garden to do it. And the hot sun and mosquitos might even temper this somewhat. But if the Glads are brought into the house, the office, sick-room, church, any place where people spend their time, then our enjoyment of their beauty is greatly prolonged. They will surely brighten up any corner wherever you are. Do not let the bees, butterflies, and humming birds monopolize this beauty.

Take your Glads out of the blazing sun. Not that they dislike the blazing sun, any more than you would standing out there to enjoy them. But they are ideal for cut flower purposes. They will remain beautiful for a week indoors if you keep the wilted blossoms removed, and change the water occasionally. Be sure to leave four to six leaves to develop the bulb, when you cut the spike from the plant.

MASS EFFECT

The effectiveness of any Glad is multiplied many times when there are a dozen or more spikes of one kind in the bouquet. A single spike, or even two or three, seem lonesome, and there is a scattered effect if the bouquet contains several varieties chosen at random, unless they blend together, or reinforce each other. Plant 25 or 50 of a kind, at least, if at all possible to do so.

Try the following mixed bouquets, containing at least twelve spikes in each case: Duchesse of York and Alice Tiplady, Sheila and Souvenir, Purple Glory and Twilight, Dr. F. E. Bennett and Mrs. H. E. Bothin, Rose Ash and Golden Measure, Anna Eberius and Souvenir, Indian Maid and Duchesse of York. There are many other combinations that are delightful.

GLADS ARE GOOD FEEDERS

Most varieties of Glads like very rich soil, or plenty of fertilizer where the soil is rather thin. Soil that will raise the best corn, or the best potatoes, will raise the best Glads. In growing the largest and finest flowers I have had very good luck by using the dried manure from an old cow corral. Sheep manure is very good for fertilizer. Be sure it does not come in contact with the bulb. A good way to apply it is to scatter it dry in the bottom of the trench, and then cover about one inch, before planting the bulbs. The soil must be kept moist.

It is a good plan to feed heavily for flower production, but not for bulblet production. Ordinary good soil that will raise the best of corn is just right for raising bulblets. Growers who raise bulbs for the market should avoid using too much fertilizer, as it can be overdone. Over-fed bulbs are not quite so satisfactory for the production of flowers.

GLADS ARE DRY WEATHER FLOWERS

The native haunts of most of the wild species of Glads are along the fringes of the deserts of Africa. This accounts for some of their habits, like their ability to withstand the heat and drouth. They are remarkable for the amount of hot, dry weather they can endure, and still bloom well. Dahlias are for late fall, provided it is not too dry, while the Iris and the Peony take advantage of the com-

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paratively cool and moist early spring. This leaves the Glads as about the only summer flower of bright and varied hues, filling remarkably well a gap in the outdoor flower season. Visitors go out to the fields of Glads alongside the giant corn, and are amazed by the mass of vivid colors and delicate hues under the blazing sun. Imagine an orchid out there.

This is also the reason for the bulblet's hard shell, to retain its moisture and life during the long hot periods of drouth of its native land.

THAT HARD SHELL

The tiny bulblets are encased in exceedingly hard shells, that must be loosened in some way before they will sprout. Growers who plant bulblets in large quantities usually soak them for a day or so just before planting, and are satisfied with a forty or fifty percent sprout. At digging time I usually find many that are just coming up, having withstood the racket all summer until the fall rains succeeded in loosening up their hides. Some growers sprout their bulblets before planting, by keeping them in a moist place a few weeks early in the spring, either between layers of wet cotton, like the "rag-doll" seed corn tester, or in moist saw-dust or sand. Care must be taken in planting not to injure the tender sprouts. They sprout very unevenly, so that not more than a very small percentage will show signs of starting, before they will have to be planted, unless you separate them as fast as they sprout. If the ground is kept very moist, the unsprouted bulblets will, many of them, come along after they are in the ground.

For the more valuable varieties I take the trouble of peeling the bulblets before I place them in the moist saw-dust. This is time well spent, as I greatly increase the percentage of germination. I use the sharp point of a pen-knife, and loosen a narrow sliver down one side of each bulblet, being very careful not to injure in the least the tender fleshy part. All injured bulblets will rot. I have the theory that it is necessary, for some mysterious reason, that the shell remain on the bulblet, or as much of it as possible, during the germination. The reason for cutting this sliver is to let the moisture reach the bulblet, to start the germination. All this extra effort to bring about germination is on account of the fact that the ground where the bulblets are to be planted is very rarely kept wet enough for a long enough period of time to sprout them unaided. For ideal sprouting conditions they should be kept warm and exceedingly moist for about two months.

A BULB'S BEST YEAR

When you plant bulblets, your crop at digging time is usually the small sizes called "planting stock", varying from one inch in diameter down to one-quarter of an inch, and even less. The following year most of these will bloom, but the spike is shorter, showing fewer florets, although most of these florets usually measure up in size to those of a full size spike. However, the bulb at digging time is full size, and will produce a full size spike the following year, which is the bulb's best year. After that, although the bulb renews itself from year to year, we have what are called old bulbs, that seldom measure up to the bulb's best year.

Insist on getting young bulbs when you buy. The size of the scar on the under side of a bulb will give you some indication of the bulb's age. If the scar is small, the bulb was grown from a small bulb or a bulblet, very probably.

STORING BULBS

It is absolutely necessary that the bulbs have a period of rest. And while they are resting, see that they are comfortable. Keep them in a dry, airy place that is cool, but free from danger of frost. They will cure well if put in such a place immediately after digging, if the tops are cut off close to the bulb. Shallow crates, three or

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four inches in depth, with screen wire bottoms, fastened on securely, are ideal for storing bulbs. Paper bags are fine if they are not too large. Keep the bulblets where there is more dampness and less circulation of air, in the potato bin for instance, being careful that they do not mold. A dry, cool basement, a closet under a stairway, or most any handy place that is free from dampness and frost, will be all right for storing bulbs.

Do not cure bulbs in the hot sun. All they need for curing is plenty of air. Always dig bulbs when you notice the leaves beginning to turn brown. The bulbs look nicer, and keep better, if they are dug while the leaves are green. It is a detriment to leave them in the ground after the stems have died down. Always cut off the spike close to the bulb when you dig them. Never peel them, because the husk is a protection. Remove the roots and the old bulb as soon as they are cured, or after about two or three weeks.

If you have a quantity of bulbs, with mud clinging to them, let this dirt get fairly dry, and then put them in a small barrel churn about two-thirds full of water. A few turns of the churn, and a rinsing, will clean them perfectly for you, and is no detriment to the bulbs in the least. Clean bulbs are much more satisfactory.

PRIMULINUS AND PRIMULINUS GRANDIFLORUS

These two types differ somewhat from each other in the size and form of the flower. The former are smaller, with a more pronounced hood. Both are the result of crossing the large type with a yellow species, called "Primulinus", which a few years ago was found near Victoria Falls, South Africa. They are a decidedly worth while new strain of Glads. The colors are mostly the beautiful nasturtium shades, fine and varying shades of yellow, orange, and saffron, with a few exquisite pink varieties. The blooms are smaller than the regular strains, and are usually slightly hooded in the upper petal, but are airily poised on long, graceful, pliant stems, for all the world like so many beautiful butterflies. They are specially fine in baskets and for table decorations. Some of the newer, Grandiflorus types are very artistic and exceedingly beautiful, showing a refinement in form of flower and color that is unsurpassed in any flower.

CUT FLOWERS

The Glad, Mrs. F. C. Peters, is one of the finest of all cut flowers. The buds open up into larger and finer florets after the spike is cut, and the color is purer and clearer by far, than when left in the garden. There are others almost as good, among them being Avalon, Giant Nymph, Dr. F. E. Bennett, and Souvenir. Here is a big one: I cut a spike of a seedling I have on July 15th of this year, and on August 2nd the last bud of the side branch opened into a nice large floret of a color identical to the first one. All Glads vary from these extremes on down to a few varieties that will not open all the buds unless the spike is cut when about half of them have opened. One of the chief reasons for the popularity of Glads is the fact that nearly all the varieties approach the upper extreme.

A TRYING SEASON

The past summer has been an exceedingly hot and dry one for my locality, with no rain for over a month, and a blazing sun. By evening of a hot day the flowers would be blistered, but fresh ones would take their places next morning. The darker shades suffered the most, because they absorb more of the sun's rays. But there was one notable exception, and this was Dr. F. E. Bennett. This "house afire" red rather seemed to take on added fire. Such conditions, with such a season, certainly speak well for the Glad as a summer flower. The plants did not suffer in the least, and there was an abundance of bulblets.

There are some varieties, and also certain strains of other varieties, that do not seem to be able to withstand these conditions. They cannot get used to the climate, and have to be discarded. The splen-

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did white, *Europa*, is an example, to judge from my experience with it. Therefore, if you happen to be disappointed with your first trial of a new variety, or with the stock of a popular variety from any particular grower, do not give up, but try another season or a different strain. Maybe it will get acclimated after a season or two.

HYBRIDIZING

All our varieties of Glads have an extremely mixed-up ancestry. They were evolved by the crossing and re-crossing of the numerous and distinct wild species from Africa and Southern Europe, and so are really hybrids. This fact explains the infinite variety of colors obtained from *gladiolus* seed, no two among millions ever being alike. This uncertainty makes the growing of Glads from seed a very interesting game. Among hundreds of seedlings there might be a greater *Purple Glory* or a greater *Anna Eberius*.

The ordinary laws of heredity apply to some extent in spite of this mixed ancestry. The crossing of two reds, for example, will produce more reds than otherwise. Therefore, by properly choosing the two Glads to be crossed, the hybridizer can approach in a general way the thing he is seeking for.

The mechanical part of this process is simple. The pollen from the three stamens is ready from about ten o'clock on, to be transferred to the pistil of the other flower. To be sure of absolute control of the parentage, the flowers may be covered with transparent paper, to protect them from bees, humming birds, and the wind, although these do not usually interfere very seriously. Also remove the stamens of the flower to be pollinated. Here, as elsewhere, avoid in-breeding and close-breeding. Perhaps there is something fine in store for some one who chooses the finest of the newer varieties for crossing.

It takes several weeks for the seed to sprout. They should be planted shallow and kept moist, and not in too much direct sunlight while they are small. They usually bloom the second year, but should be kept over for trial again the following year. A famous hybridizer has said that not more than one out of twenty-five thousand seedlings is ever worthy of receiving a name. If this sounds discouraging, just remember that the two great Glads, *Evelyn Kirtland* and *Gretchen Zang*, both came from the same seed pod.

MORE TYPES

In the A. G. S. scale for judging Glads under the heading "Number of Florets Open," the full score of ten points is allowed only when there are at least ten open at one time. To be sure, it adds to the gorgeousness of a Glad to have a large number of florets open, but there can be too many. This one point detracts from the variety Mr. W. H. Phipps, an otherwise very beautiful Glad, making it appear somewhat heavy. Besides, the life of the spike is greatly shortened. My ideal spike would contain from four to six open flowers, with an equal length of spike of unopened buds, all facing one way.

But this is beside the point. We can have a beautiful Glad no matter what the type is. We have beautiful Prims, but we do not think of comparing them with Mr. W. H. Phipps. Glads like Henry Ford or Rose Ash, whose florets are arranged around the spike, likewise should not be compared with others to their own detriment because of this fact. The point is, that Glads can be beautiful no matter what the type is, and there should be a broader classification of types.

THE AMERICAN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Join the American Gladiolus Society. Starting with just a few members only a few years ago, they now number several thousands. The dues are \$2.00, and you will get "The Gladiolus Bulletin," a monthly magazine devoted solely to the gladiolus. Mail your application to John C. Davis, 77 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

SETS, \$5.00 EACH

SET NO. 1

Allen V. Bunce, 1 No. 1, \$1.00. Arabia, 1 No. 1, \$1.00. Break O'Day, 1 M., \$2.00. Cleopatra, 1 No. 1, \$1.00. Rosemary, 1 No. 1, \$1.00. Purple Perfection, 2 No. 1, \$1.00. Tiffany, 6 M., 75c. Total, \$7.75. The seven items for \$5.00.

SET NO. 2

Allen V. Bunce, 1 No. 1, \$1.00. Arabia, 1 No. 1, \$1.00. Sweet Rose, 2 No. 1, \$1.00. Break O' Day, 1 M., \$2.00. Los Angeles, 4 No. 1, \$1.25. Tiffany, 6 M., 75c. Dr. F. E. Bennett, 3 M., 75c. Total \$7.75. The seven items for \$5.00.

SET NO. 3

Alice Tiplady, 12 No. 1, 50c. Anna Eberius, 12 L., 50c, Crimson Glow, 12 No. 1, 50c. E. J. Shaylor, 12 No. 1, 50c. Mrs. Frank Pendleton, 12 No. 1, 50c. Mrs. H. E. Bothin, 12 L., 50c. Rose Ash, 12 L., 50c. Sheila, 12 No. 1, 70c. Souvenir, 12 No. 1, 70c. Purple Glory, 12 No. 1, \$1.20. Total, \$6.10. The ten items for \$5.00.

SET NO. 4

Elf, 12 L., 50c. Evelyn Kirtland, 12 L., 40c. Herada, 12 L., 40c. Maiden's Blush, 12 No. 1, 40c. Rose Glory, 12 No. 1, 60c. Sweet Lavender, 12 No. 1, 70c. Dr. F. E. Bennett, 6 M., \$1.25. Sheila, 12 No. 1, 70c. Purple Glory, 12 No. 1, \$1.20. Total, \$6.15. The ten items for \$5.00.

SET NO. 5

Any ten items in Set No. 3 and Set No. 4 for \$5.00.

SET NO. 6

Same as Set No. 5, but with M. sizes and double the count in each of the ten items.

SET NO. 7

Marie Kunderd, 12 No. 1, \$1.20. Mrs. F. C. Peters, 12 L., \$1.00. Diener's American Beauty, 12 L., \$1.00. Mrs. Leon Douglas, 6 No. 1, \$1.00. Dr. F. E. Bennett, 6 M., \$1.25. Marshall Foch, 12 No. 1, \$1.00. Total, \$6.45. The six items for \$5.00

SET NO. 8

Scarlet Wonder, 12 L., \$1.00. Purple Glory, 12 No. 1, \$1.20. Giant Nymph, 12 No. 1, \$1.50. J. A. Carbone, 6 L., 75c. Crinkles, 6 L., \$1.00. Twilight, 12 No. 1, \$1.20. Total, \$6.65. The six items for \$5.00.

SET NO. 9

Any six items from Set No. 1, Set No. 2, Set No. 7, and Set No. 8 for \$5.00.

SET NO. 10

Half count from each of the twelve items of Set. No. 7 and Set No. 8, for \$5.00.

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